

TOWNSEND & TOWNSEND & CREW
- SEATTLE

STEDMAN'S Medical Dictionary

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Indian s., SYN epidemic gangrenous proctitis.

Jamaican vomiting s., SYN ackee poisoning.

milk s., a disease of humans caused by ingesting contaminated milk from cows suffering from trembles; clinical manifestations include severe vomiting, labored breathing, delirium, convulsions, coma, and death; recovery from nonlethal illness is slow. SYN lactimorbus.

morning s., the nausea and vomiting of early pregnancy. SYN morning vomiting, nausea gravidarum.

motion s., the syndrome of pallor, nausea, weakness, and malaise, which may progress to vomiting and incapacitation, caused by stimulation of the semicircular canals during travel or motion as on a boat, plane, train, car, swing, or rotating amusement ride. SYN kinesia.

mountain s., SYN altitude s.

radiation s., a systemic condition caused by substantial whole-body irradiation, seen after nuclear explosions or accidents, rarely after radiotherapy. Manifestations depend on dose, ranging from anorexia, nausea, vomiting, and mild leukopenia, to thrombocytopenia with hemorrhage, severe leukopenia with infection, anemia, central nervous system damage, and death. SYN radiation poisoning.

sea s., motion s. occurring in boat travelers.

serum s., an immune complex disease appearing some days (usually 1-2 weeks) after injection of a foreign serum or serum protein, with local and systemic reactions such as urticaria, fever, general lymphadenopathy, edema, arthritis, and occasionally albuminuria or severe nephritis; originally described in patients receiving serotherapy. The term is sometimes used for clinically similar allergic reactions to drugs. SYN serum disease, serum reaction.

sleeping s., SEE Gambian trypanosomiasis, Rhodesian trypanosomiasis.

space s., dizziness as result of changes in inner ear resulting from absence of gravity. SYN physiologic vertigo.

West African sleeping s., SYN Gambian trypanosomiasis.

side (sid). One of the two lateral margins or surfaces of a body, midway between the front and back. [A.S. *side*]

balancing s., in dentistry, the nonfunctioning s. from which the mandible moves during the working bite.

working s., in dentistry, the lateral segment of a dentition toward which the mandible is moved during occlusal function.

side effect. A result of drug or other therapy in addition to or in extension of the desired therapeutic effect; usually but not necessarily, connoting an undesirable effect. Although technically the therapeutic effect carried beyond the desired limit (e.g., a hemorrhage from an anticoagulant) is a s. e., the term more often refers to pharmacologic results of therapy unrelated to the usual objective (e.g., a development of signs of Cushing syndrome with steroid therapy).

sid-er-a-tion (sid-er-ā'shūn). Any sudden attack, as of apoplexy. [L. *sideror*, pp. *sideratus*, to be blasted or palsied by a constellation, fr. *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, the heavens]

△**sidero-**. Iron. [G. *sidēros*]

sid-er-o-blast (sid'er-ō-blāst). An erythroblast containing granules of ferritin stained by the Prussian blue reaction. [sidero- + G. *blastos*, germ]

sid-er-o-cyte (sid'er-ō-sīt). An erythrocyte containing granules of free iron, as detected by the Prussian blue reaction, in the blood of normal fetuses, where they constitute from 0.10-4.5% of the erythrocytes. [sidero- + G. *kytos*, cell]

sid-er-o-fi-bro-sis (sid'er-ō-fī-brō'sis). Fibrosis associated with small foci in which iron is deposited.

sid-er-og-en-ous (sid-er-ōj'ē-nūs). Iron forming. [sidero- + G. *-gen*, producing]

sid-er-o-pe-nia (sid'er-ō-pē'nē-ā). An abnormally low level of serum iron. [sidero- + G. *penia*, poverty]

sid-er-o-pe-nic (sid'er-ō-pē'nik). Characterized by sideropenia.

sid-er-o-phage (sid'er-ō-fāj). SYN siderophore. [sidero- + G. *phagō*, to eat]

sid-er-o-phil, sid-er-o-phile (sid'er-ō-fil, -fīl). 1. Absorbing

iron. SYN siderophilous. 2. A cell or tissue that contains iron. [sidero- + G. *philos*, fond]

sid-er-oph-i-lins (sid'er-ō-fil'in, -of'i-lin). Nonheme, iron-binding proteins; there are three central classes of s.: transferrin (in vertebrate blood), lactoferrin (in mammalian milk and other secretions), and conalbumin or ovotransferrin (avian blood and egg white).

sid-er-oph-i-lous (sid'er-ōf'i-lūs). SYN siderophil (1).

sid-er-o-phore (sid'er-ō-fōr). A large extravasated mononuclear phagocyte containing granules of hemosiderin, found in the spleen or in the lungs of individuals with longstanding pulmonary congestion from left ventricular failure. SEE ALSO heart failure cell. SYN siderophage. [sidero- + G. *phoros*, bearing]

sid-er-o-sil-i-co-sis (sid'er-ō-sil'i-kō'sis). Silicosis due to inhalation of dust containing iron and silica. SYN silicosiderosis. [sidero- + silicosis]

sid-er-o-sis (sid'er-ō'sis). 1. A form of pneumoconiosis due to the presence of iron dust. 2. Discoloration of any part by deposition of a pigment containing iron; usually called hemosiderosis. 3. An excess of iron in the circulating blood. 4. Degeneration of the retina, lens, and uvea as a result of the deposition of intraocular iron. [sidero- + G. *-osis*, condition]

pulmonary s., SYN pneumoconiosis siderotica.

sid-er-ot-ic (sid'er-ōt'ik). Related to siderosis; pigmented by iron or containing an excess of iron.

SIDS Acronym for sudden infant death syndrome.

Siebert, Ferdinand, German pediatrician, 1865-1946. SEE S. sign.

Siegle, Emil, German otologist, 1833-1900. SEE S. otoscope.

sie-mens (S) (sē'menz). The SI unit of electrical conductance; the conductance of a body with an electrical resistance of 1 ohm, allowing 1 ampere of current to flow per volt applied; equal to 1 mho. SYN mho. [Sir William Siemens, Ger. born British engineer, 1823-1883]

Siemerling, Ernst, German physician, 1857-1931.

sieve (siv). A meshed or perforated device for separating fine particles from coarser ones. [O.E. *sive*]

molecular s., a gel-like material with pore sizes of such ranges as to exclude molecules above certain sizes; used in fractionating or purifying macromolecules.

sie-vert (Sv) (sē'vert). The SI unit of ionizing radiation effective dose, equal to the absorbed dose in gray, weighted for both the quality of radiation in question and the tissue response to that radiation. The unit is the joule per kilogram and 1 Sv = 100 rem. SEE effective dose, equivalent dose.

SIF Abbreviation for somatotropin release-inhibiting factor.

Sig. Abbreviation for L. *signa*, label, write, or *signetur*, let it be labeled.

Siggaard-Andersen, Ole, Danish clinical biochemist, *1932. SEE Siggaard-Andersen nomogram.

sigh (sī). 1. An audible inspiration and expiration under the influence of some emotion. 2. To perform such an act. [A.S. *sīcan*]

sight (sīt). The ability or faculty of seeing. SEE ALSO vision. [A.S. *gesihth*]

day s., SYN nyctalopia.

far s., SYN hyperopia.

long s., SYN hyperopia.

near s., SYN myopia.

night s., SYN hemeralopia.

second s., improved near vision in the aged as a result of increased refractivity of the nucleus of the lens causing myopia. SYN senile lenticular myopia.

short s., SYN myopia.

sig-ma (sig'mā). The 18th letter of the Greek alphabet, σ.

sig-ma-tism (sig'mā-tizm). SYN lisp. [G. *sigma*, the letter S]

sig-moid (sig'moyd). Resembling in outline the letter S or one of the forms of the Greek sigma. [G. *sigma*, the letter S, + *eidos*, resemblance]

△**sigmoid-**. SEE sigmoido-

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